

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.
Business Office.....216 E. Main Street
South Richmond.....1102 Hull Street
Petersburg Bureau.....129 N. Sycamore Street
Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street
BY MAIL One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.
Daily with Sunday.....\$5.00 \$2.00 \$1.50
Daily without Sunday.....4.00 2.00 1.50
Sunday edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50
Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg.

One Week.
Daily with Sunday.....10 cents
Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
Sunday edition only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1902, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1911.

TAKING THEIR CASE TO THE COUNTRY.

Mount Vernon is the most sacred of American shrines. Through the work of the women of this country, it has been preserved with all its traditions and holy memories. There the ashes of George Washington and Martha Washington rest, by all their country's wishes, in the house in which they lived, the rooms in which they used the garden that was planted by their hands, and to this place soldiers and sailors of all lands have repaired to honor the name of the First of Americans, and from every part of our own broad continent men and women and little children have made pilgrimages, that they might catch, perchance, inspiration from the home of Washington. There "not a leaf but trembling tremors with golden visions or romantic dreams"; there the mighty river flows by in majesty to the sea; there the glory of earth and sky merges, and from the ships passing on the tide the bells have tolled this many a year, and generation after generation, in honor of the Father of his Country.

Affected only by commercial considerations, which would not move even the heathen of the Orient, and which the untutored savages of African wilds would regard with indignation, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are establishing a convict settlement next to these sacred precincts. Unmoved by generous sentiment and disregarding the gentle protests of the women who have saved the Home of Washington, they have indicated their determination to go on with their work. Through its officers, the Mount Vernon Ladies Association make their appeal to the people of the United States. Their Appeal is printed on the first page of The Times-Dispatch this morning, and it is hoped that every patriotic citizen, and every member of every Patriotic Society, will cut the Appeal out of the paper, sign it with his or her full name and post-office address, and send it to the member of Congress from the District in which he or she may live, or to one of the United States Senators from Virginia, "to prevent the accomplishment of this plan, which would bring dishonor upon our country and imperil the Home and Tomb of Washington." By this simple means there will be such a heavy burden under the Commissioners that they will be forced to respect the wishes of the people. These protests will, indeed, execute the people's will, "an lightning does the will of God." Four in the protests to the Senators and Congressmen at Washington—they at least have respect for the traditions and better sentiment of the country, and through their efforts the lands of the depositors may be saved.

We hear a great deal from time to time about the "great" which should obtain between the National Government at Washington and the several States, but see how it has worked in this case. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, representing the Government, bought a tract of land in the State of Virginia at a low price, and propose to build on it a penal settlement, to which all the thieves and cutthroats who shall be convicted in the Courts of the District, and who may be sent out even the faintest promise of being reformed, are to be deported. The Commissioners have not had the decency to ask the State of Virginia what it thought about it, the property they have bought is held in the name of the United States, and is, therefore, supposed to be beyond the authority of this Commonwealth, and without saying "for your leave," or "how will it affect your interests," or "we should like to confer with you about this important matter," the Commissioners have gone ahead with their plans, and will dump into Virginia the criminals of the District. This is an outrage, which all the people of Virginia should resist, which should not be possible in any proper relation between the Government at Washington and any so-called sovereign State. To do this thing, against the protests and appeals of the patriotic men and women of the country, would make the act little short of infamous.

Four in the protests to Congress. That is the body which makes the appropriations for the District of Columbia, and with the Commissioners, money will talk when other appeals will be in vain.

STREET CAR ETIQUETTE.

The New York Herald is printing a synopsis of views on the question whether or not a man should offer his seat to a woman in a street car. New York men are great offenders in this respect and not showing the weaker sex this courtesy is becoming the rule in that free city. Many people are saying in the Herald that the man ought to keep his seat.

Some are contending that since so many women are suffragettes, they forfeit the deference and courtesy once

accorded them. This seems a rather poor argument.

One correspondent of the Herald tried an experiment in the matter. He gave up his seat sixty times to women. Twenty times in trams, twenty times in elevated trains, and twenty times in the subway trains. Seventeen women thanked him out of the sixty. Two-thirds of these "thank you's" came from women of the working class. This correspondent has resolved, being bound by the attitude of the majority, to give his seat in the future only to "old ladies, those with children, those who are looking ill, and old gentlemen with white hair."

The contention that often a man, tired with a day's severe labor, is more entitled in plain justice to his seat than a woman who is not tired and who spent the day in doing nothing, is the case for those who are not in favor of yielding up their seats to the gentler sex.

In Richmond, of course, any discussion over so common a courtesy is wholly impractical.

IN GOD SOUTH CAROLINA MUST TRUST.

We are disappointed in the inaugural address of Governor Blease, of South Carolina. We hoped for something better from him—he had such a beautiful chance. We doubt that a worse State paper was ever issued in any State or Territory of this country. Its construction is bad, its English miserable, its temper wretched. It is full of the vilest cant; it contains not the slightest appreciation of the dignity of the high office to which the writer has been elevated; it is lacking in any substantial grasp of the questions with which he will have to deal; it is full of bitter reflections upon his personal and political enemies; it would not be regarded as proper for publication in the Newberry Herald and News without careful editing. The best thing in it is the prayer with which it closes, as follows:

"And as for myself, I pray God that He may so guide and direct me in the discharge of my duties that I may be fair and impartial to all of the citizens of my State, both black and white, and that I may so direct me that during my term of office, His will, and not mine, shall be done."

We are sure that all South Carolinians will join in this petition, as in the circumstances, if God shall fail to come to the help of the State, we tremble to think what will happen to it.

Governor Blease is in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature, and that is a good thing. He would rather "go and buy a good, pure glass of cold beer than to drink" Coca-Cola or Pepsi-Cola and such like mixtures, and that is not to his discredit. He would prohibit the smoking of cigarettes by boys under sixteen years of age, and he can find abundant support from professional men as to the evils of this habit. He would give to the white citizens of any county the right to decide whether or not alcoholic liquors shall be sold under license issued by the State, as permitted in the Constitution, and that would be a reasonable and effective and a Democratic settlement of the question that has been the source of a great deal of trouble in the State for more than fifteen years. He would cut down the taxes, preferring "a poor government and a rich people" and that would be popular with all the taxpayers.

These are the recommendations the Governor makes that have some virtue, as for nearly all the rest, in the classic parading of Bailey, of the Houston Post, "it is rotten." He would support the State institutions of education, but he would cut down the appropriations for their support and development. He is opposed to compulsory education, because he holds to the Bible doctrine that the parent and the State should take care of the training and manners of the children; but he would have the Legislature enact a law prohibiting any child from having in its possession any gun or pistol of any character whatsoever, to the end that the child might not be educated into the use of deadly weapons. He would not have any part of the taxes paid by white taxpayers used for the education of the negroes, although he is "a friend of the negro race." He would make public the execution of criminals convicted of outrageous assaults upon women, so as to impress the younger generation of that race from which most of these criminals come with the enormity of this crime, and by this means prevent the more frequent appeal to mob law, for "this is a white man's country, and will continue to be ruled by the white man, regardless of the opinions or editorials of quarter or half breed or foreigner."

There is a good deal more of the same sort in the first word of the new Governor of South Carolina, and all good people may well join in the Governor's prayer that God will, and not the Governor's, may be done in South Carolina.

HOW PROHIBITION PAYS.

Alabama's popular dissatisfaction with state-wide prohibition is attracting nationwide attention. Even the Boston Globe, which rarely writes about Southern subjects, comes out with a long comment on the situation in Alabama.

The Globe tells of a man in one of the larger Alabama cities who has been selling liquor for many years. Under the license law he could barely make a living. His house was mortgaged. His wife and children were poorly clad and fed. He had a good location, sold good liquor, attended to business, but sank deeper and deeper into debt.

The State-wide prohibition law for Alabama was passed when this man was on the verge of utter financial ruin. The law became the "financial salvation" of the man. At once he opened a blind tiger. He sold a poorer quality of whiskey than he sold when license existed. He had to pay no heavy license. Within a year his mort-

gage had been canceled, his wife was wearing a silk dress, his children were well dressed, he had himself a gold watch and a diamond pin. "Logically," says the Globe, "that man ought to go on the stump for prohibition."

It was Napoleon who said that he got "five millions from the love of brandy, and he would be glad to know which of the virtues would pay him as much."

That seems to be the mental attitude which Alabama legislators are taking, for it is said that they are planning to amend or repeal the State-wide prohibition law at this session. They see that it is a wise policy to put fines and penalties on the pleasant vices and that liquor "has a broad back which will cheerfully carry a heavy financial load."

The only people who profit by prohibition are the people who make and sell liquor.

TALKING BY TELEPHONE, NOW.

The story comes now, by way of a Washington dispatch to the Brooklyn Eagle, that "the personal relations between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt are getting better every day"; that it is "the uncommon thing for the Colonel to write letters to the President commending him for his public acts; also they hold telephone conversations with each other." It is further noted that "Colonel Roosevelt is thoroughly reconciled to the renomination of Mr. Taft for President; indeed, he expects to support him and to work for his renomination if that be necessary." "On Sunday last, the White House telephone bell tinkled. The operator was told that Oyster Bay wanted to talk to President Taft. The latter hurried to the phone, and for some minutes indulged in the friendliest kind of conversation with Colonel Roosevelt. They laughed and talked like the closest of friends."

This is an old story, but it is a very good story. There is probably not much truth in it, at least it is assumed that the President will not be caught napping; for, as the post has expressed it, all men count with him but none too much, and with the lessons of the recent campaign clearly fixed in his memory the President will be entirely safe in jollying the Colonel along, in laughing and talking with him as if he were the closest of his friends, and all that, for we assume that Mr. Taft, in one respect at least, is like the people who can't be fooled all the time.

The story was told in one of the New York papers the other day that the Colonel was re-establishing his touch with the Old Guard in that State; that he had already met a number of them, and that he would oppose the selection of one of the Old Guard to take charge of the interests of the Republican party in New York State as successor of Ezra Prentice. We are not hearing so much these days about Griscom and Barnes and the rest of the old-time leaders, and with Wads, worth at the head of the Republican machine there is hope among the unwashed of the Republican organization that the old leaders will come back. There is to be a renaissance of Tim with his wickets and the other representatives of clean methods in politics. If a Republican State Convention should be held at Saratoga, now with the lights before the Colonel and his Purty League, it is not at all uncertain that "Sunny Jim," of Utica, would be made Temporary Chairman without a dissenting voice. "Great are the uses of adversity." It makes even the strong man the virtuous man flabby in his high conceptions of patriotic feelings, and hence it is that the Colonel is going back among the people who really made him great and whom he tried to unload upon the theory that the people would trust him if he could get away from his evil associates.

The indications are that Mr. Taft will grow in influence with his party from now to the end of his term of office, and that when the next Republican National Convention is held there will be no opposition to his renomination. He is by long odds the strongest man and the best man in his party, and if the country is to have another Republican President, which God forbid we do not know of any Republican, besides Mr. Taft, who is fit for the place. The objection of Mr. Taft is political, not personal, but as the political equation must count, it is the duty of the people to vote Mr. Taft's party out of power. Think the people will do if the next Democratic Congress shall keep faith with them and perform its promises.

Our only promise just now, however, is to note the alleged renewal of intimacy between the Colonel and the President, an intimacy which the President will naturally watch, we are sure, with much interest, and if he is a prudent man, always with his gun handy.

UNEQUAL JUSTICE.

Some days ago the judge of one of the Boston police courts fined a new immigrant from Russia \$25 because he, innocent of the law, with no intention of disrespect, tied up a bundle with an American flag. There is a statue in Massachusetts that no one shall desecrate the national flag by using it in an improper way. The offender declared that he meant nothing wrong, but the judge imposed the fine on him, and took away the hard-earned money of a poor and friendless foreigner. That Russian must have felt like an anarchist then.

Charles F. Dole, a well-known citizen of Massachusetts, writes in protest to the Boston Transcript, saying:

"What need of any law upon the subject of respect to the flag? A friendly and our Americans are revered at seeing our flag have been all that the man would have needed to help him to think of the flag as a symbol of hu-

manity. Instead of thinking of it, as he may possibly now, as a symbol of severity, I fear that such laws as those tend to no respect for law. Men see a Senator Lorimer, tainted with a bribery scandal, sitting safe in the Capitol; under the safe cover of law, duty to the hundreds of liquor saloons they are allowed to keep open, and then they read of a child arrested for breaking a Sunday law, or a Chinaman for unwisely insulting the flag. Is it not possible that we manufacture altogether too many misdeemeanors?"

Perhaps the truth of it is that some legislators, desiring to legislate, but having nothing to legislate about, drey up the law, in order to play to the galleries and make a hap-doddy speech. "Fool" laws are usually devised in the brains of idle lawmakers.

CHANGING THE GEORGIA CAPITAL.

There has been a great deal of discussion in Georgia about the removal of the State Capital from Atlanta to Macon, and we are now told by the Telegraph that a booklet is to be printed, made up of clippings from the newspapers of the State which have approved this change of base in the seat of government. Of course, we do not understand the case fully at this distance, but it really looks as if it would be a very foolish thing to do, not that Atlanta is a more desirable place for the Capital than Macon, but because of the unnecessary and enormous expense the removal would entail without any corresponding good, except possibly the saving of a few dollars in railroad transportation to members of the Legislature who happen to live near to Macon than to Atlanta. It is claimed that Macon is the logical place for the Capital, "on account of her being the geographical centre, a railroad centre and on account of her nearness to most of the people of the State," very good claims with which to catch the passer-by, but certainly not of sufficient force to compel the proposed change.

We think Macon is a far better town than Atlanta, a more reasonable town, a more substantial town, but that is no reason why the State Government of Georgia should pack up its duds and change its headquarters. Every now and then in this country there is a movement to change the National Capital from Washington to somewhere about half way across the Continent, near the centre of population, and the hearts of the people, of course; but these efforts have so far been attended with failure, and the Capital at Washington promises to stay put. The Capital in Atlanta is near enough to the rest of Georgia for all practical purposes, and there it should stay, even if the people of Atlanta are mean enough and grasping enough at times to attempt to steal and carry away colleges and universities and other things that belong by right to other more honest communities.

Atlanta would like to have Mercer University removed to that town, but that is no reason why Macon should insist upon pulling up the capital and planting it at the geographical centre. Only a few years ago Atlanta tried to steal the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary from Columbia, S. C., but that is no reason why the citizens of Columbia should wish to transfer the South Carolina capital to the near-by privileges which are one of the institutions of the Georgia town.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

There has been recently organized the American Association for Highway Improvement. Offices have been opened in Washington. Following a conference at the national capital, the organization was effected by many of the leading road engineers of the country, the presidents of five of the largest railroad systems, and representatives of automobile manufacturers and publishing interests. Logan Waller Page, director of the United States Office of Public Roads, is president of the Association. W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central Lines, is vice-president; Lee McClung, Treasurer of the United States, is treasurer; Louis Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, is chairman of the board of directors.

These names alone testify to the seriousness with which the good roads problem is regarded by the eminent men of the country. This is strengthened by the names on the board of directors, which is composed of: Walter H. Page, editor of the World's Work; B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the Frisco Lines; Dr. Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois; James McCreary, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Bryan Lathrop, member of the Lincoln Park Commission, Chicago; Leonard Tufts, president of the Capital Highway Association; La Fayette Young, United States Senator from Iowa and editor of the Des Moines Capital; John A. Stewart, president of the International League for Highway Improvement; W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway Company; Joseph W. Jones, president of the Touring Club of America; James S. Harlan, Interstate Commissioner; A. G. Spaulding, member of the San Diego highway commission; Robert P. Hooper, president of the American Automobile Association; Clarence Wilson, United States District Attorney, of Washington; Alfred Noble, past-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; George C. Diehl, chairman of the good roads board of the American Automobile Association; J. E. Pennycocker, Jr., formerly of the Government office of public roads, well known as a good roads expert in Virginia, will be secretary of the Association.

The principal work and purpose of this organization is to correlate and harmonize the efforts of all existing organizations working for road im-

provement; to get uniform road legislation in every State; to seek continuous and systematic maintenance of all roads.

All interested in road improvement are eligible for membership. Information on every phase of the good roads movement will be furnished to all road engineers, State officers and organizations requesting it of the Washington office or of any member of the board of directors.

This association, with such a powerful backing, is surely destined to help greatly in the solution of the good roads question, which is now generally recognized as one of the most vital that confronts the nation. The United States loses \$250,000,000 a year by bad roads, according to official and conservative estimates, and such a loss is of interest to every part of the country, to every State, city, town and hamlet.

In a recent statement, President Page, of the Association, declares that the United States loses \$16,000,000 annually on account of incorrect and inadequate methods in the construction, maintenance, and administration of public roads. This cost is almost nothing when compared with the indirect loss caused by excessive cost of transportation brought about by the burden which bad roads impose upon the farmers and others who use the highways. This indirect loss, according to President Page, amounts to \$250,000,000 the year.

The American farmer is paying two or three times as much to get his produce to market as the farmer in Europe pays. This added cost of transportation is an important factor in the high cost of living problem. France uses her fine system of good roads one and one-third times as much as her railways for transportation, while in this country the public roads are so poorly administered and maintained that, as a whole, the highways carry only between one-third and one-fourth as much produce as the railroads. Road experts are of opinion that conditions here and abroad are almost exactly reversed, owing entirely to bad roads.

All of these facts show that the bad road problem is one which must be taken up and solved by the people of the nation. The duty rests upon every community, no matter how large or small, as well as upon individuals who have it within their power to aid in good road construction.

STAMFORD'S SUFFRAGETTE.

There was a quiet little church service at Stamford, Connecticut, the other night. Perhaps it would be better to qualify that statement by saying that there was quiet for awhile. The Washington Herald tells us that the congregation was treated to "a surprise worth recording." The pastor had finished a short sermon on "Wide-awake Stamford" in which he enthusiastically drew a picture of the great progressiveness of the town. Streets, he pointed out, had been laid, the sidewalks had been improved and in some cases repaired. The street cleaning department had been "on the job" an unusually large number of days. The police had caught more than 2 percent of the criminals; the streets of the city had been lighted. Progress had come to Stamford to stay.

The preacher was very proud of these achievements, and he said so. Then he sat down, satisfied in his effort. An ideal municipality had been outlined.

As the congregation prepared to sing a hymn, a strange thing happened. A militant suffragette, armed but not daunted, unfolded in church a banner on which was inscribed a plea for votes for women. With this political pennon, she marched up one aisle and down the other. The congregation was awe-struck. The preacher was speechless.

Pausing in front of the "petrified pastor," the suffragette began to speak in tones which rattled the panes in the stained glass windows. She "flouted and scouted" the parson for his "land-agent harangue." Stamford, she asserted, was asleep. If Stamford were awake and modern, she declared, there would be a first-class hotel for women in the city, where a woman might obtain a first-class bath. Cleanliness, she intimated, was better than godliness in some places. Taking issue with the clergyman, she said that Stamford would not be what it should be until it had the hotel she pictured. Then she marched down the aisle and out of the church. By and by, the congregation "came to."

There will be no more sermons praising Stamford for some time.

The Texas Legislature is said to have adopted as its motto "fewer and better laws." This would be a good motto for the legislative bodies of all the States. In Texas we should think there should be more criminal legislation and less lawmaking that deals with the common rights of the people.

Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, is reported to have said that his noblest ambition is to make that State a model Commonwealth. As the first step towards the accomplishment of this praiseworthy object, we would suggest that he resign his office.

At last we have detected the basis of the rumor that the Hon. Harry St. George Tucker will not offer for one of the Federal senatorships. He has been "nominated by the Augusta County Argus for the Presidency. It refers to him as 'a former citizen of Augusta,' and prefers him to Woodrow Wilson, a native of Augusta, because of Wilson's part in the fight on Smith.

In New Jersey a boarder who disliked his dinner choked the landlady. That was her treatment, but it was probably necessary.

Woman's Nature

ing, nor feel that she is in danger when baby comes, if Mother's Friend is used in preparation of the event. Mother's Friend relieves the pain and discomfort caused by the strain on the different ligaments, overcomes nausea by counteraction, prevents headache and numbness of limbs and soothes the inflammation of breast glands. Its regular use fits and prepares every portion of the mother's system for a proper and natural ending of the term, and it aids her for her quick and complete recovery. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

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It is the nature of women to suffer uncomplainingly, the discomforts and pains that accompany the bearing of children. Motherhood is their crowning glory, and they brave its sufferings for the joy that children bring. No expectant mother need suffer, however, during the period of waiting, nor feel that she is in danger when baby comes, if Mother's Friend is used in preparation of the event. Mother's Friend relieves the pain and discomfort caused by the strain on the different ligaments, overcomes nausea by counteraction, prevents headache and numbness of limbs and soothes the inflammation of breast glands. Its regular use fits and prepares every portion of the mother's system for a proper and natural ending of the term, and it aids her for her quick and complete recovery. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

Mother's Friend

LORD FISHER TO RETIRE FROM NAVY ACTIVE LIST

BY LA MARQUISE DE CONTIGNY.
ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD FISHER attains his seventieth birthday on Wednesday next, and will on that day retire from the active list of the navy and his post of principal naval adviser to the King. The ordinary retired pay of an admiral of the fleet is a trifle over \$5,000 a year, but by an order of the late King, Lord Fisher will have a special retiring allowance of \$15,000 per annum, in recognition of his great services to his country as a reorganizer of Great Britain's naval force, and his retirement will afford no step in promotion, as Lord Fisher was born supplementarily on the retired list of admirals of the fleet, by special order in council of Edward VII. Lord Fisher, who was in this country last month for the marriage of his only son and heir to Miss Jane Monahan, at Philadelphia, will be followed into retirement by little over a fortnight later, namely, on February 10, by his principal rival and adversary, Admiral Lord Charles Boscawen, that is to say, unless King George avails himself of his prerogative to promote admirals to the rank of admiral of the fleet, in which event he would remain on the retired list for another five years. Lord Fisher and Lord Boscawen are friends, and if they are no longer so, it is entirely owing to their respective duties. Lord Fisher, a very brilliant, but somewhat indiscreet, was in her utterances and writing, being, I am afraid, the chief offender.

Lord Hardinge has inaugurated his Viceroyalty of India with a measure which has given great satisfaction to the natives of every class, constituting a happy augury as to the popularity of his rule. Indian labor is indispensable to the rank of admiral of the fleet, and the proper treatment of which they were entitled as subjects of the British crown. In fact, not only Indian coolies, but Indian and Chinese coolies, have been subjected to the most humiliating restrictions whenever they have set foot on the African continent, and in the part of the imperial government in London proved of no avail.

Each the other, Lord Hardinge has issued a decree, under which the emigration to South Africa until the colonies there make up their mind to the native of every class, constituting a happy augury as to the popularity of his rule. Indian labor is indispensable to the rank of admiral of the fleet, and the proper treatment of which they were entitled as subjects of the British crown. In fact, not only Indian coolies, but Indian and Chinese coolies, have been subjected to the most humiliating restrictions whenever they have set foot on the African continent, and in the part of the imperial government in London proved of no avail.

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Packed by the original "Lewis," in Boston—the old time kind.
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Select fresh garden; elegant pack.
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The tiniest—tenderest—finest selection with the real garden flavor.
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weight had too smooth a one. His share in the profits of Arkwright's invention proved the foundation of a fortune which eventually landed him in the chamber of peers as first Lord Belper.

The present Lord Belper (whose title is derived, not from any ancient family estate, but from the locality of the great cotton and calico mills founded by his father) is the second peer only remaining in the North House of Lords. The future Lady Belper, namely, Miss Eva Bruce, has an good deal of stir some years ago, by marrying against the wishes of his or family, a popular actress of the name of Miss Clifford. His father, out of his allowance, whereupon he promptly embarked in the automobile business.

Glatz, the fortress, in Silesia, to which Captain B. P. Trench, of the Royal Marine Infantry, has been sentenced for four years imprisonment, resulting from his conviction of espionage of the German defensive works around Borkum, on the North Sea, possesses the finest medical army in the world, and is familiar to those who have read the extraordinary adventures of Baron Trench, being declared by the scene of that officer's captivity, and of his most marvelous and sensational life. Captain Trench, was locked up there by Frederick the Great, on account of his love affair with that monarch's sister, Princess Amelia. Glatz also figures extensively in Carlyle's "History of Frederick the Great," as the scene of some of the most important military operations during the wars with Austria. Carlyle describes the fortress as "on a steep rock, girt with high and intricate hills, and it was repeatedly taken and retaken alternately by the Prussians and the Austrians during the Seven Years' War." On the last occasion, when the Prussians besieged Glatz, the Austrian commander promised the status of the Blessed Virgin in the content of Glatz a magnificent new dress if she would help keep out the Prussians. But her prayers were of no avail, and on learning of the matter Frederick the Great declared that the statue should not suffer from his violence, and accordingly presented a magnificent robe of gold and silver to the Virgin, which is still preserved among the treasures of the convent church. Among the many interesting relics preserved in the fortress of Glatz, which overlooks the river Neisse, is the famous drum, which Carlyle refers to in his history of Frederick the Great, and which is made from the hide of John Zisca, the successor of his father, as the leadership of his disciples, and was one of the most successful military commanders of the fifteenth century. It was by Zisca's own death that his drum was made of his skin, in order that its sound might after his death serve to animate the Reformers and to appal their enemies. Lieut. General Vivian Brandon, of the royal navy, has been sent to Wesel, a fortress on the right bank of the Rhine, northwest of Düsseldorf. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

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